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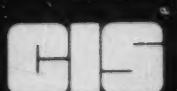

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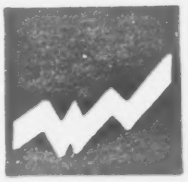
LABOR MARKET

Benchmarks & Barometers

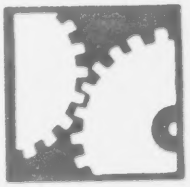
MARYLAND 1983

Population



Labor Force

- employment
- unemployment



Labor Supply/Demand

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
Research & Analysis Division
1100 North Eutaw Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

STATE OF MARYLAND

LABOR MARKET BENCHMARKS AND BAROMETERS

FISCAL YEAR 1983

Prepared by

Employment Security Administration
Frank O. Heintz, Executive Director

Research and Analysis Division
Pat Arnold, Director

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STATE OF MARYLAND
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
Kalman R. Hettleman, Secretary

Affiliated with the Employment and Training Administration
U. S. Department of Labor

June 1982

LABOR MARKET BENCHMARKS AND BAROMETERS
STATE OF MARYLAND
FISCAL YEAR 1983

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I. INTRODUCTION

Labor Market Benchmarks and Barometers, a report designed to assist members of the planning, educational, and business communities, is prepared for the state of Maryland and the Baltimore Metropolitan Area. In addition, abbreviated versions are also developed to serve user groups in the Western Maryland Region, the Balance of State, and Montgomery and Prince George's Counties.

Utilizing current, historical, and projected data, each report provides information on and analysis of population, labor force, and unemployment developments. To further assist users in their planning efforts, other relevant information--industrial/occupational trends and outlook, labor supply/demand, and estimates of selected target populations--is also provided.

Any comments or questions on this publication should be directed to:

Maryland Department of Human Resources
Research and Analysis Division (ESA)
1100 North Eutaw Street, Room 518
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Phone: 383-5000

II. HIGHLIGHTS

.... Maryland's population is expected to include 4,318,700 persons in fiscal year 1983--reflecting an increase of 396,301 residents (10.1 percent) from 1970 and 101,725 persons (2.4 percent) from 1980 census tabulations. Over the 1970-FY 1983 period, population growth is expected to be the strongest among females, nonwhites, and persons aged 65 and over.

.... By the end of fiscal year 1983, an estimated 2,229,411 persons, or 66.5 percent of the eligible population, will either be employed or unemployed and actively seeking work. With an estimated 167,206 persons on the unemployment rolls, the jobless rate is expected to reach 7.5 percent.

.... Economic activity should begin to pick up during the fiscal year. As such, additional employment opportunities should become available. Prospects for white-collar and service workers are expected to surface in many of the expanding high technology areas. The emphasis in high technology, energy, and defense-related fields should also provide blue-collar workers with some new avenues for job exploration.

.... During the upcoming fiscal year, an estimated 612,929 Maryland residents may require some form of employment-related assistance. The majority (42.6 percent) of these persons will be classified as economically disadvantaged.

ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS

The economic forecast for Maryland reflects the mood of the Nation--uncertainty.

The current Washington Administration has unleashed a one-prong attack on inflation through its supply side economics. As yet, the Administration has been unable to free up the money supply to the private sector due to deficit spending. This has caused the federal government to borrow heavily, which, in turn, has created a tight money market, driving interest rates to record high levels.

Private industry has been reluctant to borrow at these high interest rates, thus curtailing expansion. At the same time, consumers have remained cost conscious. The days of purchasing heavily on credit now appear to be passé. The "buy less-save more" strategy which has been adopted by consumers has sent retailers, particularly those marketing big-ticket items, into an economic tailspin. The added pressures created by competition from the Far East and Western Europe have produced a "Catch-22" situation characterized by increased unemployment and corsumer uncertainty. Meanwhile, the administrative pressure to keep all of its eggs in one basket is losing steam. Although the Administration has continued to espouse optimism, Congress seems to be assuming the role of the "devil's advocate." Therefore, one can expect some adjustment proposal to current domestic policy in the near future.

Meanwhile, the waiting game continues. Everyone is anxiously awaiting that injection which will boost employment, free up the money supply, and send consumers on a spending spree. The expected decline in interest rates will hopefully stimulate consumer demand when personal income tax cuts and Social Security cost-of-living increases take effect in July. However, the true course of recovery will be highly dependent upon a possible meeting of the minds between the Administration and Congress over how to resolve the federal budget deficits.

At present, the general consensus seems to be that the recession has not yet run its full course. Therefore, we can expect that unemployment in Maryland, which averaged 7.3 percent in 1981, will continue to remain at persistently high levels throughout most of 1982. However, the recession is expected to bottom out and businesses will begin to pick up a little steam during the latter part of 1982. As the upswing begins, unemployment should gradually begin to abate. As such, unemployment in Maryland is forecast at 7.5 percent for fiscal year 1983.

Although the expected recovery will lack the exuberance of typical rebounds of the past, we can expect a somewhat brighter picture for fiscal year 1983. We can expect to see the beginnings of modest comebacks in the manufacturing and construction industries as the fiscal year progresses. Prompting these gains will be increased spending by high technology industries (computers, electronics, engineering, scientific research) for new facilities and equipment. Prospects in the government sector do not appear as encouraging. Due to the Administration's initiatives, we can expect continued staff reductions in this sector during the fiscal year.

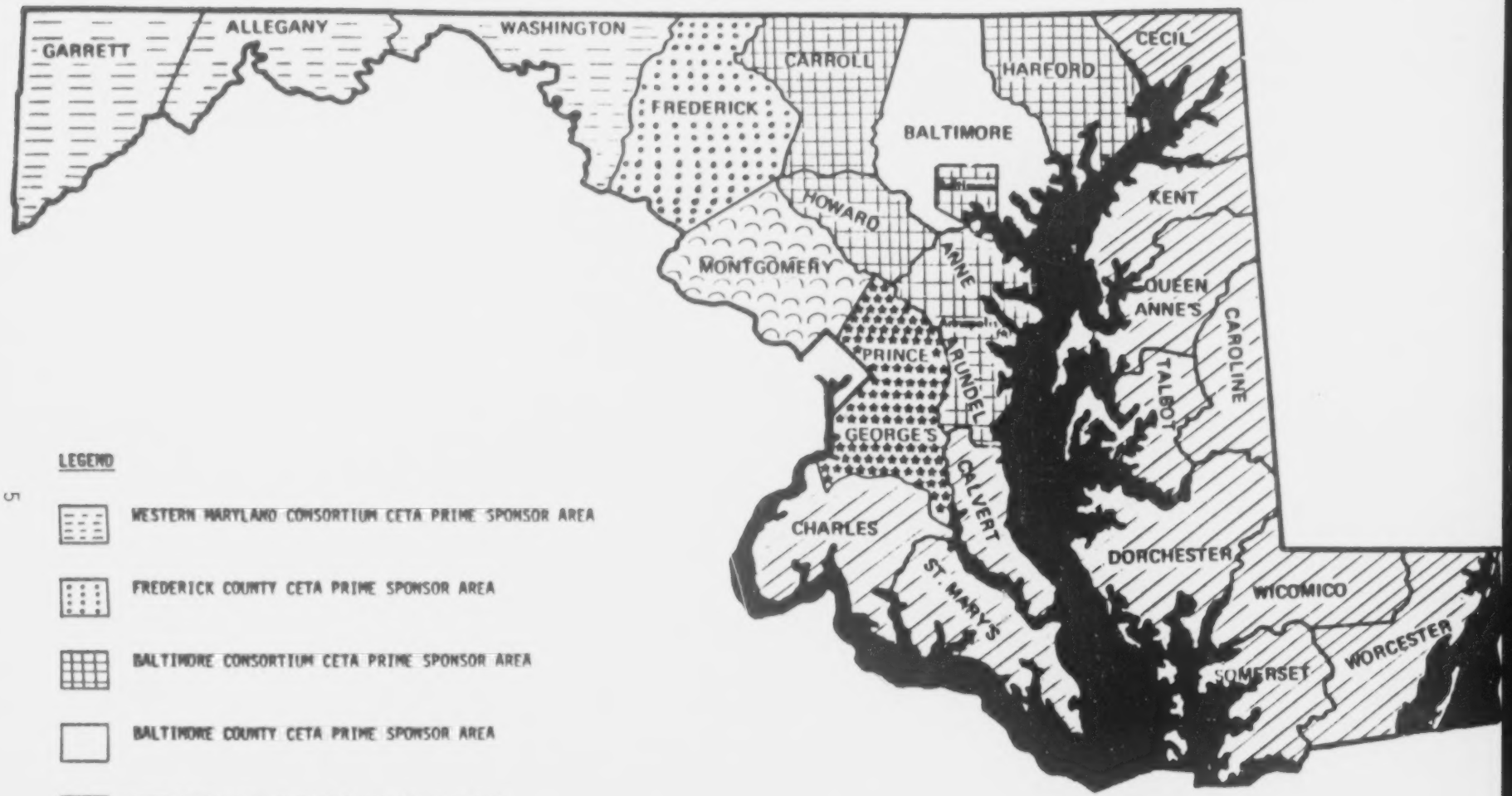
III. DEFINITION OF THE AREA

The mid-Atlantic state of Maryland covers 9,974 square miles. Pennsylvania lies to the north, Delaware and the Atlantic Ocean to the east, the District of Columbia and Virginia to the south, and Virginia and West Virginia to the west.

The state is divided into 23 counties and one independent city (Baltimore). The mountainous western region (Western Maryland) includes Garrett, Allegany, Washington, and Frederick counties. The counties of Kent, Queen Anne's, Talbot, Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico, and Worcester (collectively known as the Eastern Shore) lie to the east of the Chesapeake Bay. St. Mary's and Calvert counties are to the west of the Bay and, together with Charles County, comprise the area known as Southern Maryland. The urban section of the state includes the Baltimore SMSA (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area) and portions of the Washington, D.C. and Wilmington, Delaware SMSAs. The Baltimore SMSA consists of Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, and Howard counties. That part of the Wilmington SMSA which is in Maryland is Cecil County; Montgomery and Prince George's counties make up the Maryland portion of the Washington, D.C. SMSA.

For CETA planning purposes, the state is divided into seven Prime Sponsor Areas. These are: Baltimore Consortium, Baltimore County, Western Maryland Consortium, Frederick County, Montgomery County, Prince George's County, and the Balance of State.

CETA PRIME SPONSOR AREAS IN MARYLAND



IV. POPULATION

Population growth in Maryland has declined perceptibly over the past decade. Due to a sharp drop in fertility rates and a relative easing off in the rate of net in-migration, the number of residents in the state increased by just 7.5 percent (or by 294,756 persons) between 1970 and 1980. From its 1980 level of 4,216,975, Maryland's population should continue to expand slowly (at an estimated rate of 0.8 percent per year) to reach its projected fiscal year total of 4,318,700.

In recent years, a major trend in Maryland--as well as in the nation--has been that of an aging population. Changes in Maryland's population profile over the past decade, along with those expected to occur through fiscal year 1983, support this premise. With the decline in birth rates, the number of children under the age of 14 dropped by slightly more than 20.0 percent between 1970 and 1980--from 1,153,687 to 921,768. Through fiscal year 1983, additional losses are expected within this segment; however, these losses will be tempered somewhat due to a projected increase in the 0-4 age group. Although increases were noted among youth aged 15-19 over the 1970-1980 period, it appears that the effect of the postwar baby boom on the expansion of this group may well have run its course. Between 1980 and fiscal year 1983, this segment of the population is expected to decline by 9.0 percent (or by 36,457 persons). On the other side of the age spectrum, Maryland's elderly population (aged 65 and over), which advanced by 95,927 persons between the census years, should continue to expand through the fiscal year. With these additional population gains, the proportion of older persons in Maryland's population should continue to rise--from 9.4 percent in 1980 to a projected 10.5 percent in fiscal year 1983.

Population growth among Maryland's female residents, which ran well above that of males during the 1970's, should continue to do so through the forecast period. Over the 1980-FY 1983 period, expansion among females (77,593 persons) should surpass that expected among males (24,134 persons) by a ratio of a little better than 3 to 1.

Although Maryland's population will remain predominately white during fiscal year 1983, compositional changes in the racial mix of the population are anticipated. Between 1970 and fiscal year 1983, the number of nonwhites in Maryland's population will advance by 57.1 percent (or by 415,471 persons). Meanwhile, a loss of 19,170 is expected among Maryland's white population. As a result, the proportion of nonwhites in the state is expected to rise substantially--from 18.5 percent in 1970 to an estimated 26.5 percent in fiscal year 1983.

STATE OF MARYLAND

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS BY AGE, SEX, AND RACIAL STATUS
1970-FY 1983

Age	Total		1970				FY 1983			
			White		Nonwhite		White		Nonwhite	
	1970	FY 1983	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
TOTAL	3,922,399	4,318,700	1,565,481	1,629,407	350,840	376,671	1,522,860	1,652,858	544,084	598,898
0 - 4	344,267	291,657	136,765	130,689	38,595	38,218	96,441	91,882	53,107	50,227
5 - 9	404,492	282,458	160,446	154,001	45,296	44,749	93,443	89,930	51,794	47,291
10 - 14	409,928	318,531	163,660	156,680	44,788	44,800	110,166	107,978	52,647	47,741
15 - 19	356,139	368,554	141,710	140,205	36,329	37,895	134,577	131,436	51,527	51,015
20 - 24	325,455	393,535	129,713	135,757	27,506	32,479	148,548	137,392	50,090	57,503
25 - 29	286,425	388,435	116,471	118,882	23,611	27,461	149,825	130,652	48,175	59,784
30 - 34	238,005	364,709	96,609	96,360	20,906	24,130	135,663	128,262	46,567	54,218
35 - 39	227,724	327,262	92,773	92,314	19,809	22,828	113,846	125,428	41,850	46,137
40 - 44	244,163	267,679	100,484	102,564	19,532	21,583	93,163	102,927	33,232	38,356
45 - 49	248,154	228,335	101,472	108,899	18,013	19,770	78,774	88,040	27,234	34,286
50 - 54	215,739	219,576	90,453	93,638	15,318	16,330	77,350	89,035	23,655	29,535
55 - 59	178,469	218,713	74,238	77,922	12,777	13,532	79,305	95,884	20,011	23,514
60 - 64	143,757	194,708	57,889	65,191	10,007	10,670	70,264	90,198	15,649	18,598
65 - 69	109,717	151,917	40,700	52,253	7,766	8,998	53,843	72,221	11,335	14,517
70 - 74	82,277	136,812	28,755	42,613	5,073	5,836	43,386	72,038	8,800	12,588
75+	107,688	165,820	33,343	61,439	5,514	7,392	44,266	99,555	8,411	13,588

Sources: 1970 Census, U. S. Department of Commerce and
Maryland Department of Human Resources, Research and Analysis Division

STATE OF MARYLAND

POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX
1980--FY 1983

Age Cohorts	Population		Change	
	1980	FY 1983	Number	Percent
Both Sexes - Total	4,216,975	4,318,700	101,725	2.4
0 - 4	272,274	291,657	19,383	7.1
5 - 9	292,916	282,458	-10,458	-3.6
10 - 14	356,578	318,531	-38,047	-10.7
15 - 19	405,011	368,554	-36,457	-9.0
20 - 24	392,391	393,535	1,144	0.3
25 - 34	725,579	753,144	27,565	3.8
35 - 44	527,067	594,941	67,874	12.9
45 - 54	446,488	447,911	1,423	0.3
55 - 64	403,062	413,421	10,359	2.6
65+	395,609	454,549	58,940	14.9
Male - Total	2,042,810	2,066,944	24,134	1.2
0 - 4	139,363	149,549	10,186	7.3
5 - 9	149,606	145,237	-4,369	-2.9
10 - 14	181,707	162,813	-18,894	-10.4
15 - 19	205,244	186,104	-19,140	-9.3
20 - 24	193,252	198,639	5,387	2.8
25 - 34	352,826	380,228	27,402	7.8
35 - 44	257,545	282,092	24,547	9.5
45 - 54	218,160	207,014	-11,146	-5.1
55 - 64	189,536	185,227	-4,309	-2.3
65+	155,571	170,041	14,470	9.3
Female - Total	2,174,165	2,251,758	77,593	3.6
0 - 4	132,911	142,108	9,197	6.9
5 - 9	143,310	137,221	-6,089	-4.2
10 - 14	174,871	155,719	-19,152	-11.0
15 - 19	199,767	182,451	-17,316	-8.7
20 - 24	199,139	194,896	-4,243	-2.1
25 - 34	372,753	372,916	163	0.1
35 - 44	269,522	312,850	43,328	16.1
45 - 54	228,328	240,897	12,569	5.5
55 - 64	213,526	228,194	14,668	6.9
65+	240,038	284,506	44,468	18.5

NOTE: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

Sources: 1980 Census, U. S. Department of Commerce and
Maryland Department of Human Resources, Research and Analysis Division

V. LABOR FORCE--UNEMPLOYMENT

During 1981, the economy continued to reel under the mounting pressures of the recession. Faced with a persistent decline in product demand, employers throughout Maryland were forced to reduce their payrolls. In spite of this slumping job picture, the labor force continued to expand. By year's end, the labor force totaled 2,164,000--an increase of 9,000 persons (or 0.4 percent) over the 1980 figure. Unfortunately, the job market held very little promise for these new and/or re-entrant jobseekers. As a result, many of these jobseekers found themselves joining the already bulging unemployment lines. During 1981, unemployment in Maryland rose to record-high levels, with an estimated 7.3 percent of the total labor force reportedly out of work. In all, 157,000 Marylanders were jobless during 1981, up from 141,000 in 1980.

Reflecting the sharpness of the job cutbacks in manufacturing and construction, males accounted for approximately two-thirds of those persons collecting unemployment benefits during the past year. Of those females on the insured unemployment rolls during 1981, the highest proportions of the jobless could be found in the manufacturing (26.2 percent) and the services (23.2 percent) industries.

Maryland's labor force will continue to expand through fiscal year 1983, although at a pace considerably slower than that recorded over the past few years. By the end of fiscal year 1983, an estimated 2,229,411 persons, or 66.5 percent of the eligible population, will either be employed or looking for work. As in the past, substantial numbers of females and nonwhites will continue to enter the job market. During fiscal year 1983, females will account for 45.1 percent of the work force (up from 37.4 percent in 1970) and nonwhites, for 25.1 percent (up from 17.1 percent). Labor force participation among females--particularly among those in the 25-34 year old group--will rise significantly over 1970 levels, while the rate for males will decline. Nonwhite labor force participation during the fiscal year, projected at 68.2 percent, will continue to exceed that of whites, estimated at 65.9 percent. For both males/females and whites/nonwhites, labor force participation for those persons near retirement ages (65 and over) will decline from 1970 levels.

The recession, which will linger on throughout most of 1982, will keep unemployment in Maryland at persistently high levels. However, with the expected upswing in economic activity during fiscal year 1983, the jobless rate should gradually begin to decline. At the closing of fiscal year 1983, an estimated 167,206 Maryland workers, or 7.5 percent of the total work force will be unemployed.

Unemployment rates will, of course, vary among demographic groups. Largely, because they have increased their representation in the labor force, unemployment will remain disproportionately high for both females and nonwhites. During the forecast period, the jobless rate for females will hover around 8.3 percent; for males, the rate will be much lower, at 6.8 percent. Accounting for 45.4 percent of the unemployed, nonwhite Marylanders will experience an unemployment rate of 13.6 percent--a rate which will more than double that of 5.5 percent expected among whites.

Although population projections indicate a decline in the number of youths (16-19) since 1980, no significant changes have yet occurred in so far as their labor force participation. At least in the short-run, little improvement is expected in the youth unemployment picture. As such, unemployment among teenagers is forecast at 25.5 percent during fiscal year 1983. Nonwhite youth unemployment will be exceptionally high, at 56.2 percent.

MARYLAND
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
1981 ANNUAL AVERAGES

Items	TOTAL		MALE			FEMALE		
	Number	Percent Distribution	Number	Percent Distribution	Percent of Total	Number	Percent Distribution	Percent of Total
Both Sexes	49,114	100.0	32,626	100.0	66.4	16,488	100.0	33.6
Male	32,626	66.4	32,626	100.0	100.0	--	--	--
Female	16,488	33.6	--	--	--	16,488	100.0	100.0
All Ages	49,114	100.0	32,626	100.0	66.4	16,488	100.0	33.6
Under 25	4,011	8.2	2,444	7.4	60.9	1,567	9.5	39.1
25-34	5,869	11.9	3,544	10.9	60.4	2,325	14.1	39.7
35-44	8,741	17.8	5,679	17.4	65.0	3,063	18.6	35.0
45-54	14,949	30.4	10,299	31.6	68.9	4,649	28.2	31.1
55-64	15,451	31.5	10,601	32.5	68.6	4,849	29.4	31.4
65 and over	93	0.2	59	0.2	63.4	34	0.2	36.6
Duration								
1-15 weeks	49,114	100.0	32,626	100.0	66.4	16,488	100.0	33.6
1-2	7,383	15.0	5,031	15.4	68.1	2,352	14.3	31.9
3-4	5,526	11.3	3,770	11.6	68.2	1,756	10.6	31.8
5-14	20,768	42.3	13,995	42.9	67.4	6,773	41.1	32.6
15 and over	15,437	31.4	9,830	30.1	63.7	5,607	34.0	36.3
All Industries	49,114	100.0	32,626	100.0	66.4	16,488	100.0	33.6
Mining	376	0.8	324	1.0	86.2	52	0.3	13.8
Contract Construction	8,286	16.9	7,747	23.7	93.5	539	3.3	6.5
Manufacturing - Total	12,463	25.4	8,138	24.9	65.3	4,324	26.2	34.7
Ordinance and accessories	29	0.1	21	0.1	72.4	8	0.1	27.5
Food and kindred products	2,096	4.3	1,052	3.2	50.2	1,044	6.3	49.8
Tobacco manufacturers	63	0.1	39	0.1	61.9	23	0.1	36.5
Textile mill products	55	0.1	35	0.1	63.6	20	0.1	36.4
Apparel and related products	1,008	2.1	161	0.5	16.0	847	5.1	84.0
Lumber and wood products	317	0.6	281	0.9	88.6	36	0.2	11.4
Furntiure and fixtures	285	0.5	167	0.5	58.6	118	0.7	41.4
Paper and allied products	171	0.3	85	0.3	49.7	86	0.5	50.3
Printing, publishing and allied	529	1.1	299	0.9	56.5	230	1.4	43.5
Chemicals and allied	518	1.1	317	1.0	61.2	201	1.2	38.8
Petroleum refining related	64	0.1	64	0.2	100.0	0	--	--
Rubber and misc. plastics products	387	0.8	244	0.7	63.0	144	0.9	37.2
Leather and leather products	194	0.4	89	0.3	45.9	106	0.6	54.1
Stone, clay and glass products	699	1.4	578	1.8	82.7	120	0.7	17.2
Primary metal industries	1,246	2.5	955	2.9	76.6	291	1.8	23.4
Fabricated metal products	580	1.2	481	1.5	82.9	99	0.6	17.1
Machinery, exc. electrical	909	1.9	684	2.1	75.2	226	1.4	24.8
Electrical machinery	539	1.1	286	0.9	53.1	253	1.5	46.9
Transportation equipment	2,345	4.8	2,065	6.3	88.1	280	1.7	11.9
Instruments	229	0.5	134	0.4	58.5	95	0.6	41.5
Misc. Manufacturing	199	0.4	101	0.3	50.8	98	0.6	49.2
Public Utilities	1,685	3.4	1,317	4.0	78.2	368	2.2	21.8
Wholesale and retail trade	8,402	17.1	5,125	15.7	61.0	3,277	19.9	39.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,497	3.0	645	2.0	43.1	852	5.2	56.9
Services	6,739	13.7	2,918	8.9	43.3	3,821	23.2	56.7
All other	5,050	10.3	3,174	9.7	62.9	1,876	11.4	37.1
INA	4,616	9.4	3,237	9.9	70.1	1,379	8.4	29.9

SOURCE: ES-203, Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed
Maryland Department of Human Resources, Research and Analysis Division

STATE OF MARYLAND

POPULATION 16 PLUS, LABOR FORCE, AND LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE BY SEX, RACE, AND AGE
FY 1983

Sex, Race, Age	Population 16 Years and Over	Labor Force	Participation Rate	Percent Distribution	
				Population 16 Yrs. & Over	Labor Force
TOTAL	3,352,343	2,229,411	66.5	100.0	100.0
Males	1,572,125	1,223,163	77.8	46.9	54.9
Females	1,780,218	1,006,248	56.5	53.1	45.1
Both Sexes, 16-19	294,843	161,506	54.8	8.8	7.2
Males, 20 Years & Over	1,423,242	1,138,171	80.0	42.5	51.1
Females, 20 Years & Over	1,634,258	929,734	56.9	48.7	41.7
White	2,532,678	1,670,023	65.9	75.5	74.9
Males	1,195,896	942,208	78.8	35.7	42.3
Females	1,336,782	727,815	54.4	39.8	32.6
Both Sexes, 16-19	212,811	125,189	58.8	6.3	5.6
Males, 20 Years & Over	1,088,234	876,917	80.6	32.5	39.3
Females, 20 Years & Over	1,231,633	667,917	54.2	36.7	29.9
Black and Other	819,665	559,388	68.2	24.5	25.1
Males	376,229	280,955	74.7	11.2	12.6
Females	443,436	278,433	62.8	13.3	12.5
Both Sexes, 16-19	82,033	36,317	44.3	2.5	1.6
Males, 20 Years & Over	335,008	261,253	78.0	10.0	11.7
Females, 20 Years & Over	402,624	261,818	65.0	12.0	11.8

SOURCE: Maryland Department of Human Resources, Research and Analysis Division

STATE OF MARYLAND
POPULATION 16+, LABOR FORCE, AND LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE
1970-FY 1983

Age/Sex/Race	Population 16+		Labor Force		Participation Rate	
	1970	FY 1983	1970	FY 1983	1970	FY 1983
TOTAL	2,692,484	3,352,343	1,655,695	2,229,411	61.5	66.5
16-19	284,911	294,843	118,084	161,506	41.4	54.8
20-24	325,455	393,535	231,669	311,043	71.2	79.0
25-34	524,430	753,144	367,546	630,569	70.1	83.7
35-44	471,887	594,941	346,585	488,984	73.4	82.2
45-64	786,119	861,332	539,278	578,535	68.6	67.2
65 & Over	299,682	454,549	52,533	58,744	17.5	12.9
Male - Total	1,291,163	1,572,125	1,035,924	1,223,163	80.2	77.8
16-19	142,431	148,883	68,036	84,992	47.8	57.1
20-24	157,219	198,639	129,797	166,060	82.6	83.6
25-34	257,597	380,228	242,828	356,479	94.3	93.8
35-44	232,598	282,092	223,891	263,773	96.3	93.5
45-64	380,167	392,241	337,959	317,813	88.9	81.0
65 & Over	121,151	170,041	33,413	34,046	27.6	20.0
Female - Total	1,401,321	1,780,218	619,771	1,006,248	44.2	56.5
16-19	142,480	145,960	50,048	76,513	35.1	52.4
20-24	168,236	194,896	101,872	144,984	60.6	74.4
25-34	266,833	372,916	124,718	274,091	46.7	73.5
35-44	239,289	312,850	122,694	225,210	51.3	72.0
45-64	405,952	469,091	201,319	260,722	49.6	55.6
65 & Over	178,531	284,506	19,120	24,727	10.7	8.7
White - Total	2,236,264	2,532,678	1,372,903	1,670,023	61.4	65.9
16-19	225,532	212,811	98,568	125,189	43.7	58.8
20-24	265,470	285,940	190,950	233,172	71.9	81.5
25-34	428,322	544,401	295,811	455,622	69.1	83.7
35-44	388,135	435,366	283,300	359,862	73.0	82.7
45-64	669,702	668,852	460,268	447,094	68.7	66.8
65 & Over	259,103	385,309	44,006	49,084	20.1	12.7
Nonwhite - Total	456,220	819,665	282,792	559,388	62.0	68.2
16-19	59,379	82,033	19,516	36,317	32.9	44.3
20-24	59,985	107,594	40,719	77,871	67.9	72.4
25-34	96,108	208,742	71,735	174,947	74.6	83.8
35-44	83,752	159,575	63,285	129,122	67.5	80.9
45-64	116,417	192,481	79,010	131,441	67.9	68.3
65 & Over	40,579	69,240	8,527	9,690	21.0	14.0

SOURCE: 1970 Census, U. S. Department of Commerce and
Maryland Department of Human Resources, Research and Analysis Division

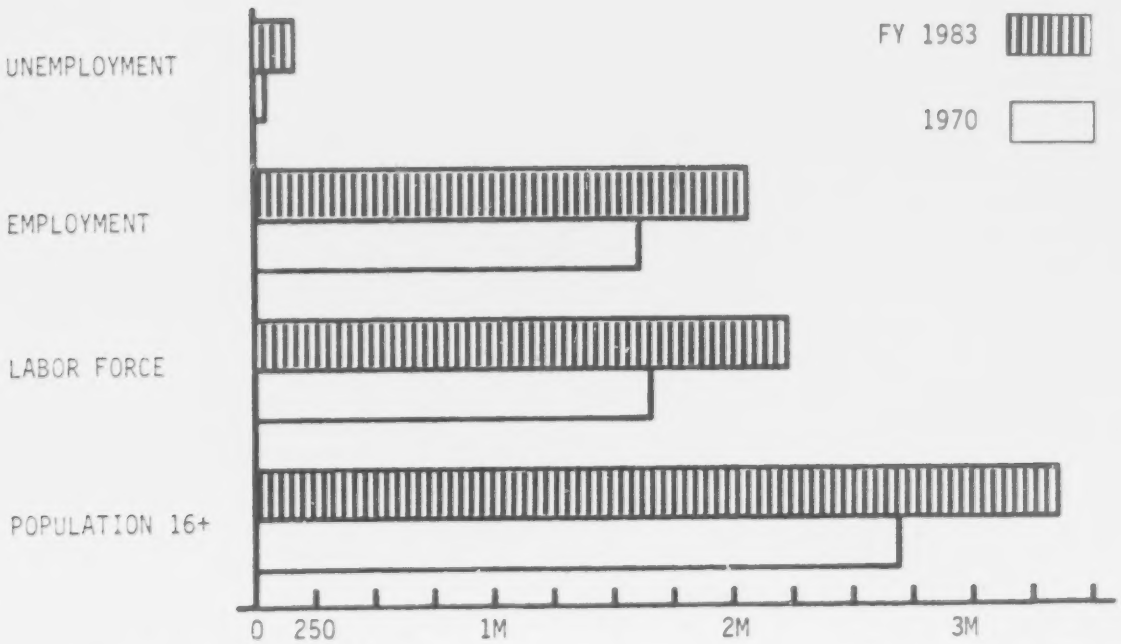
DEMOGRAPHIC COMPOSITION OF THE UNEMPLOYED
STATE OF MARYLAND
1970 AND FY 1983

Sex/Age/Race	NUMBER		PERCENT DISTRIBUTION		CHANGE 1970-FY 1983		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	
	1970	FY 1983	1970	FY 1983	Numerical	Percent	1970	FY 1983
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	51,328	167,206	100.0	100.0	115,878	225.8	3.1	7.5
16-19	10,531	41,221	20.5	24.7	30,690	291.4	8.9	25.5
20-24	9,868	37,378	19.2	22.4	27,510	278.8	4.3	12.0
25-34	9,318	41,019	18.2	24.5	31,701	340.2	2.5	6.5
35-44	7,906	23,659	15.4	14.1	15,753	199.3	2.3	4.8
45-64	11,682	21,717	22.8	13.0	10,035	85.9	2.2	3.8
65 and Over	2,023	2,211	3.9	1.3	188	9.3	3.8	3.8
MALE TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	26,262	83,711	51.1	50.1	57,449	218.8	2.5	6.8
16-19	5,927	17,960	11.5	10.8	12,033	203.0	8.7	21.1
20-24	5,103	20,700	9.9	12.4	15,597	305.6	3.9	12.5
25-34	4,304	21,672	8.4	13.0	17,368	403.5	1.8	6.1
35-44	3,549	11,253	6.9	6.7	7,704	217.1	1.6	4.3
45-64	6,252	10,910	12.2	6.5	4,658	74.5	1.8	3.4
65 and Over	1,127	1,216	2.2	.7	89	7.9	3.4	3.6
FEMALE TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	25,066	83,496	48.9	49.9	58,430	233.1	4.0	8.3
16-19	4,604	23,261	9.0	13.9	18,657	405.2	9.2	30.4
20-24	4,765	16,679	9.3	10.0	11,914	250.0	4.7	11.5
25-34	5,014	19,346	9.8	11.5	14,332	285.8	4.0	7.1
35-44	4,357	12,407	8.5	7.4	8,050	184.8	3.6	5.5
45-64	5,430	10,808	10.6	6.5	5,378	99.0	2.7	4.1
65 and Over	896	995	1.7	.6	99	11.0	4.7	4.0
WHITE TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	35,930	91,323	70.0	54.6	55,393	154.1	2.6	5.5
16-19	7,247	20,808	14.1	12.4	13,561	187.1	7.4	16.6
20-24	6,357	19,002	12.4	11.4	12,645	198.9	3.3	8.1
25-34	6,024	23,199	11.7	13.9	17,175	285.1	2.0	5.1
35-44	5,516	13,043	10.8	7.8	7,527	136.5	1.9	3.6
45-64	9,209	13,847	17.9	8.3	4,638	50.3	2.0	3.1
65 and Over	1,577	1,423	3.1	.8	-154	-9.8	3.6	2.9
NONWHITE TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	15,398	75,883	30.0	45.4	60,485	392.8	5.4	13.6
16-19	3,284	20,413	6.4	12.2	17,129	521.6	16.8	56.2
20-24	3,511	18,376	6.8	11.0	14,865	423.4	8.6	23.6
25-34	3,294	17,819	6.4	10.7	14,525	441.0	4.6	10.2
35-44	2,390	10,616	4.7	6.3	8,226	344.2	3.8	8.2
45-64	2,473	7,870	4.8	4.7	5,397	218.2	3.1	6.0
65 and Over	446	788	.9	.5	342	76.7	5.2	8.1

SOURCES: 1970 Census, U. S. Department of Commerce
and
Maryland Department of Human Resources, Research and Analysis Division

STATE OF MARYLAND

POPULATION 16+, LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
1970 and FY 1983
(in thousands)



Source: 1970 Census, U.S. Department of Commerce
Maryland Department of Human Resources
Research and Analysis Division

VI. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

As the recession began to gain momentum during 1981, few of Maryland's industrial sectors were able to escape its effects. As a result, total nonagricultural payroll employment, which lost an estimated 1,700 jobs during 1981, posted its first over-the-year decline since the 1974-75 recession. Although cutbacks occurred throughout the state's industrial payrolls, the two major industries which found themselves most vulnerable to the recession were manufacturing and construction.

Employment in manufacturing, which declined precipitously (by 10,200 jobs) during 1980, suffered additional losses (of 5,700 jobs) in 1981. Although the overall decline in manufacturing tended to be more heavily skewed towards the durable goods sector in 1980, the job cuts experienced during 1981 were almost evenly shared by both durable and nondurable goods. Among those durable goods industries registering the steepest declines were those tied in with the production of high priced goods -- fabricated metals, nonelectrical machinery, primary metals, and stone, clay, and glass products. Electric and electronic equipment, boosted by a hefty increase in communication equipment, was one of the only durable goods industries to add jobs during the year. The overall decline in employment in the nondurable goods sector was influenced, to a great degree, by losses (of 1,200 jobs) sustained in food and kindred products. In addition to these job reductions, many manufacturing employers, particularly those in nondurable goods, cut back on both regular and overtime hours. This made it even more difficult for workers to try to keep up with inflation in spite of yearly cost-of-living increases.

The construction industry, marked by heavy losses in 1980, declined even further during 1981. With interest rates remaining at prohibitive levels and inflation hampering affordability, housing starts plummeted to all time lows. As a result, all types of construction--particularly that related to homebuilding--found it necessary to trim their payrolls.

In spite of the economic slowdown, employment in the service-producing industries, with the exception of government, continued to advance during 1981. In an attempt to cope with severe budgetary problems, government agencies, particularly on the state and local level, were forced to reduce their payrolls. Job losses were far-reaching, with an over-the-year decline of 12,900 jobs in total government employment. Countering these losses were gains (of 18,100 jobs) in the services industries, over half of which occurred in business and health services. Wholesale and retail trade, when

combined, added an estimated 3,800 jobs to their payrolls. Spurred by the increased activity generated by new and expanding shopping areas throughout the state, eating and drinking places emerged as the leading growth industry within the trade sector. In spite of their close ties to the construction industry, transportation/communication/public utilities and finance/insurance/real estate also managed to increase their employment levels--posting modest gains of 600 and 1,400 jobs, respectively.

ANNUAL AVERAGE NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(in thousands)

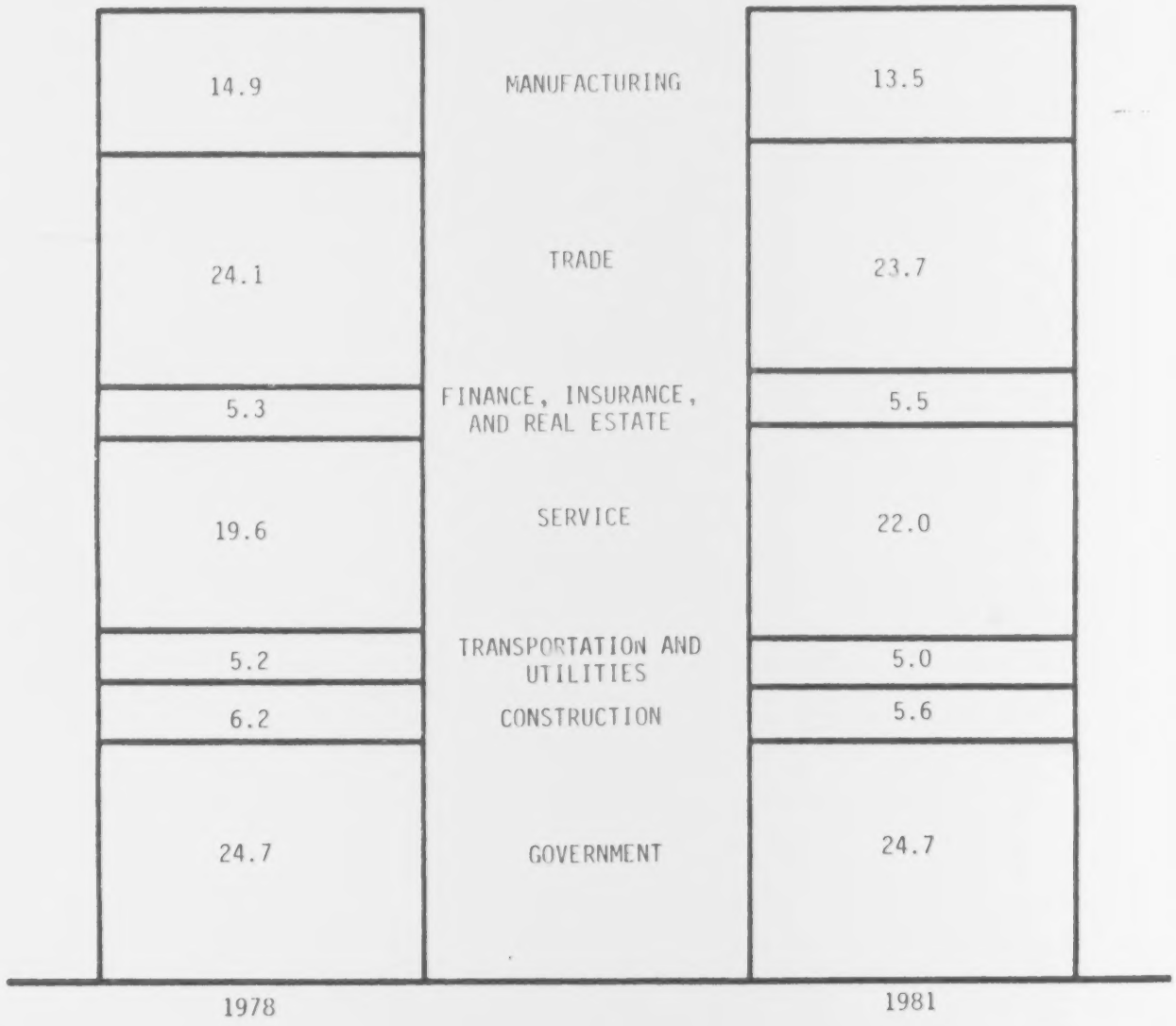
STATE OF MARYLAND, 1975-1981

Industry	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	1710.1	1711.8	1691.3	1625.8	1545.6	1498.3	1479.3
Manufacturing	231.0	236.7	246.9	241.5	235.1	232.4	230.0
Durable goods	129.2	132.1	138.6	134.0	127.6	125.5	125.4
Lumber and wood products	3.6	3.8	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.3	3.9
Furniture and fixtures	3.1	3.3	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	9.0	9.7	9.9	9.6	9.5	9.7	9.8
Primary metal industries	28.5	29.2	31.9	30.8	30.0	30.1	30.7
Fabricated metal products	10.2	11.3	12.1	11.9	12.1	11.9	12.0
Machinery, except electric	18.3	19.6	21.0	20.1	17.9	16.8	15.1
Electric and electronic equipment	32.8	31.2	29.4	27.8	25.5	24.0	23.1
Transportation equipment	17.6	17.4	19.1	19.0	18.0	19.1	21.7
Instruments and related products	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing inds.	2.8	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.2
Nondurable goods	101.8	104.6	108.3	107.5	107.5	106.9	104.6
Food and kindred products	25.2	26.4	29.2	29.0	31.1	31.8	31.7
Textile mill products	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.4
Apparel and textile products	14.7	15.3	16.2	17.3	16.6	16.9	16.6
Paper and allied products	9.7	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.0	10.2	9.4
Printing and publishing	23.6	23.9	23.2	22.1	21.6	19.9	19.6
Chemicals and allied products	14.6	15.3	14.7	14.4	14.3	14.0	13.7
Petroleum and coal products	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.1
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic prods.	10.2	10.1	10.8	10.3	9.8	9.6	9.4
Leather and leather products	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.7
Nonmanufacturing	1479.1	1475.1	1444.4	1384.3	1310.5	1265.9	1249.3
Mining	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.7
Construction	95.9	102.9	107.4	101.7	91.6	88.6	90.9
Transportation and public utilities	85.9	85.3	86.0	84.0	80.9	77.7	78.1
Wholesale and retail trade	405.5	401.7	399.4	391.4	371.7	358.7	353.4
Wholesale trade	89.9	88.2	86.9	83.6	76.9	74.7	73.2
Retail trade	315.6	313.5	312.5	307.8	294.8	284.0	280.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	93.3	91.9	89.8	86.4	82.8	80.1	79.8
Services	374.4	356.6	341.1	317.2	303.9	287.3	279.3
Government	421.9	434.8	418.7	401.9	378.1	372.1	366.1
Federal government	134.9	135.5	131.6	132.3	132.0	133.1	134.0
State and local government	287.0	299.3	287.1	269.6	246.1	239.0	232.1
State government	90.3	94.8	89.7	83.1	76.1	71.8	68.0
Local government	196.7	204.5	197.4	186.5	170.0	167.2	164.1

Source: Maryland Department of Human Resources, Employment Security Administration, Research and Analysis Division

STATE OF MARYLAND

DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
1978 and 1981



Source: Current Employment and Statistics Program
Department of Human Resources, Research and Analysis Division

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS[1] IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS

1979-1981

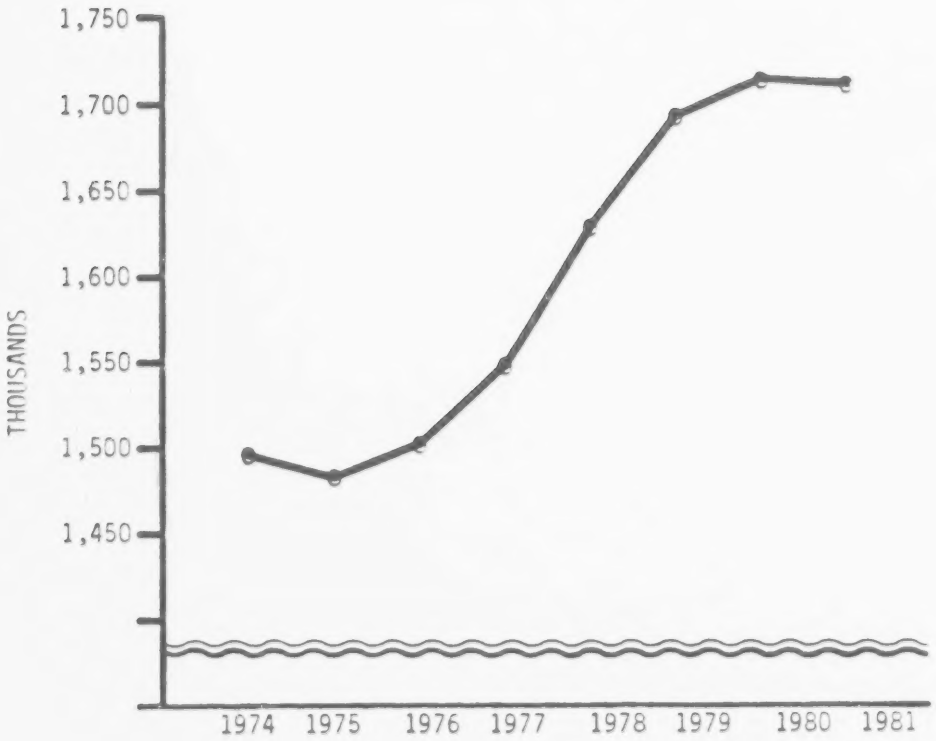
MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981
Manufacturing	$283.60	$301.36	$334.76	40.0	39.6	39.9	$ 7.09	$ 7.61	$ 8.39
DURABLE GOODS	322.29	338.52	376.40	40.9	40.3	40.3	7.88	8.40	9.34
Lumber and wood products	200.04	211.91	232.56	39.3	38.6	38.0	5.09	5.49	6.12
Furniture and fixtures	191.26	218.69	225.41	38.1	38.3	38.4	5.02	5.71	5.87
Stone, clay and glass products	311.12	341.85	345.39	42.1	43.0	39.7	7.39	7.95	8.70
Primary metal industries	433.75	449.35	509.23	42.4	40.3	41.1	10.23	11.15	12.39
Fabricated metal products	268.37	284.12	338.66	40.6	40.3	41.3	6.61	7.05	8.20
Machinery except electrical	332.03	317.60	354.16	41.4	39.7	40.2	8.02	8.00	8.81
Electric and electronic equipment	234.18	264.37	296.62	40.1	40.3	40.8	5.84	6.56	7.27
Transportation equipment	344.47	390.42	410.29	39.1	40.5	39.3	8.81	9.64	10.44
Instruments and related products	212.66	223.34	249.88	40.2	39.6	40.5	5.29	5.64	6.17
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	-	-	232.25	-	-	39.1	-	-	5.94
NONDURABLE GOODS	234.35	255.69	282.57	38.8	38.8	39.3	6.04	6.59	7.19
Food and kindred products	229.71	254.63	270.09	39.2	39.6	39.2	5.86	6.43	6.89
Apparel and other textile products	151.78	169.84	192.25	37.2	38.6	35.8	4.08	4.40	5.37
Paper and allied products	160.19	174.00	284.66	34.9	34.8	40.9	4.59	5.00	6.96
Printing and publishing	228.00	245.74	327.73	40.0	39.7	37.8	5.70	6.19	8.67
Chemicals and allied products	284.93	297.23	362.10	38.4	37.2	42.6	7.42	7.99	8.50
Rubber and misc. plastic products	311.28	377.39	293.16	42.7	42.6	42.0	7.29	7.92	6.98
Leather and leather products	145.60	162.15	179.83	36.4	38.7	37.7	4.00	4.19	4.77

[1]Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

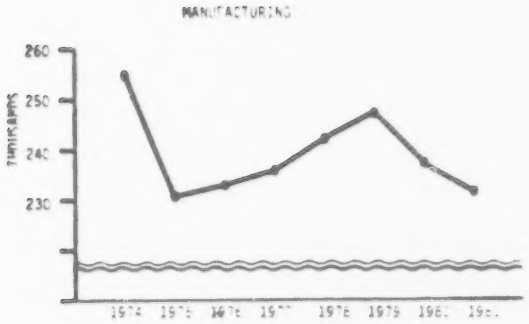
SOURCE: Current Employment Statistics Program
Maryland Department of Human Resources
Research and Analysis Division

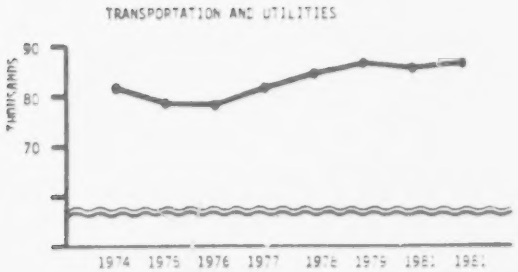
STATE OF MARYLAND
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
1974 - 1981

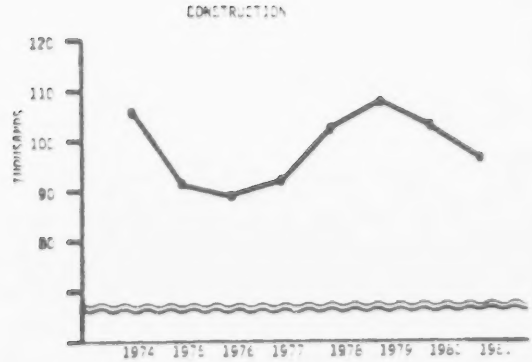


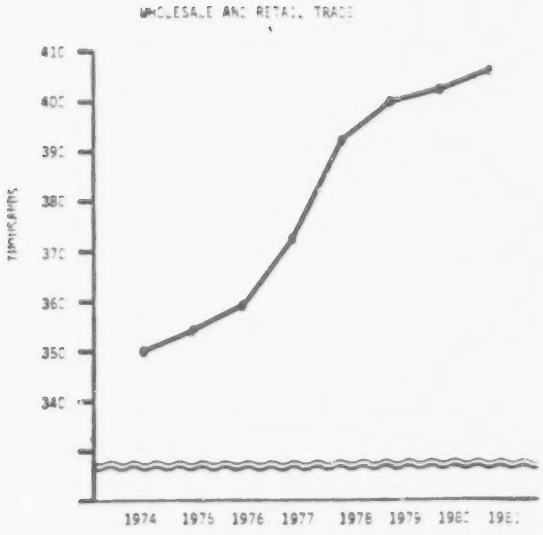
Source: Current Employment Statistics
Maryland Department of Human Resources
Research and Analysis Division

STATE OF MARYLAND
NONAGRICULUTRAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY DETAIL
1974-1981



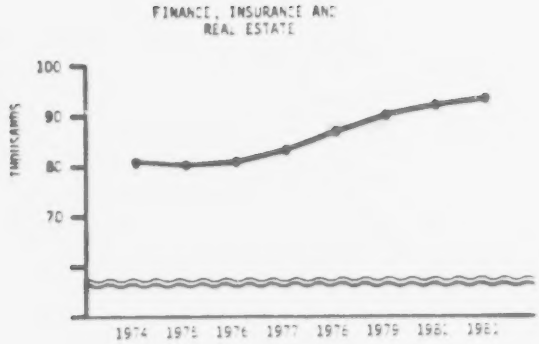


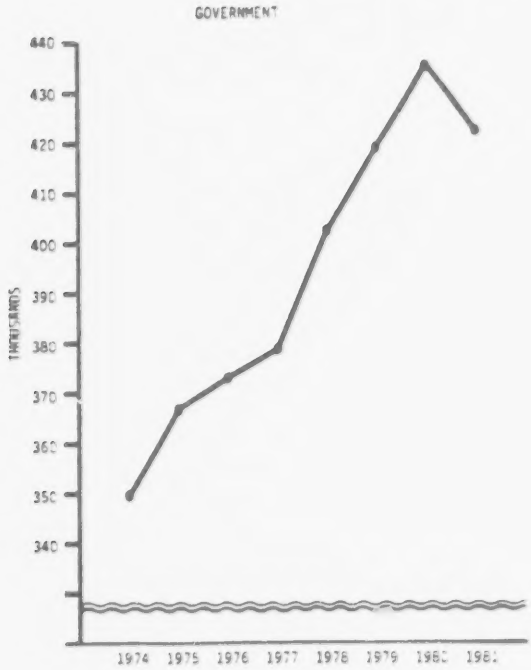


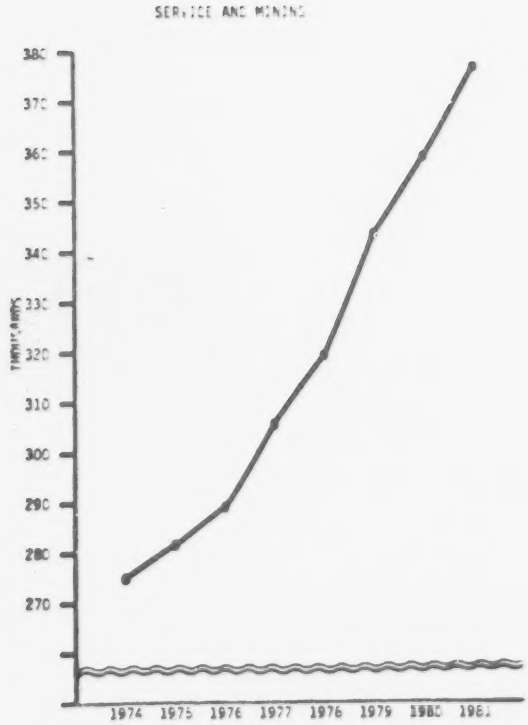


Source: Current Employment Statistics
Department of Human Resources
Research and Analysis Division

STATE OF MARYLAND
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY DETAIL
1974-1981







Source: Current Employment Statistics
Department of Human Resources
Research and Analysis Division

VII. OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK--SUPPLY/DEMAND

A. Occupational Outlook

Over the past year, jobs--particularly for many of those workers victimized by the recent recession--have been in short supply. While many of the unemployed can look forward to possible recall when the economic recovery begins, others may find themselves lost in the midst of a rapidly changing workplace. For those workers, whose jobs may be lost permanently due to economic and technological transformations, re-training may be the only answer. For others, who have not yet chosen their career path, the job market will hold a bit more promise provided that they opt for training in the right skills. In order to meet the labor needs of the future, the prospective jobseeker must recognize and be willing to adapt to the demands of the changing job market.

Maryland, along with many other states across the country, has been and will continue to undergo somewhat of an industrial revolution during the 1980's. This revolution has resulted in a shift in emphasis from labor-intensified manufacturing jobs to jobs in high technology and service industries. This trend, which is expected to continue, should provide area jobseekers--particularly those with white-collar and service occupational skills--with an ample selection of job opportunities over the next few years. Some of the most promising fields will be in the selected areas of electronics, engineering, telecommunications, scientific and medical research, computer technology, and business and health services.

Although the demand for blue-collar workers employed in heavy manufacturing industries has declined, the growing emphasis in the areas of high technology, energy, and defense-related fields should provide skilled blue-collar workers with some new avenues for job exploration. Opportunities for construction workers should also gradually begin to expand over the next few years. Prompting these gains will be the increased spending by high technology firms to build new facilities. Also, the need to rebuild and modernize aging factories should open up some additional opportunities.

PERCENTAGE SHARES OF THE EMPLOYED BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP
1975-1980 ANNUAL AVERAGES

STATE OF MARYLAND

Major Occupational Group	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975
TOTAL EMPLOYED	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White-Collar Workers	61.1	58.9	59.2	59.4	58.3	58.6
Professional & Technical	20.9	20.5	20.7	20.1	20.9	19.5
Managers & Administrators, except Farm	11.7	11.3	11.7	12.1	11.1	12.5
Sales Workers	6.2	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.7
Clerical Workers	22.4	21.4	21.0	21.5	20.8	20.9
Blue-Collar Workers	25.5	27.3	26.3	27.2	27.7	27.1
Craft & Kindred Workers	11.5	12.3	12.2	13.0	12.6	12.4
Operatives, Except Transport	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	7.2	6.9
Transport Equipment Operatives	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.4
Nonfarm Laborers	4.3	4.8	4.4	4.0	4.6	4.3
Service Workers	12.4	12.9	13.4	12.4	13.1	13.3
Farm Workers	.9	*	1.1	1.0	*	1.0

*Less than 1.0 percent

NOTE: Items may not add due to rounding

SOURCE: Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1975-1980
U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT BY SEX AND RACE
STATE OF MARYLAND
1980 ANNUAL AVERAGES

Race/Sex	Total Employment	White-Collar Workers					Blue-Collar Workers					Service Workers
		Total	Profess. and Technical Workers	Managers & Administrs. Except Farm	Sales Workers	Clerical Workers	Total	Craft and Kindred Workers	Operatives Except Transport	Transport. Equipment Operatives	Nonfarm Laborers	
NUMBER EMPLOYED (in thousands)												
TOTAL, 16 Years and Over	1,996	1,221	417	234	123	447	508	229	127	67	86	248
Male	1,121	570	243	170	64	93	436	217	80	62	77	100
Female	875	649	173	64	59	354	73	11	47	5	9	149
White	1,563	1,003	350	205	114	334	383	188	89	44	63	159
Male	902	490	212	152	60	65	331	179	57	41	54	68
Female	661	513	138	52	54	269	52	9	30	3	7	92
Black and Other	433	217	66	29	9	113	125	41	38	23	24	89
Male	219	81	31	18	3	28	104	38	23	21	23	32
Female	214	136	35	11	6	85	21	3	15	2	1	57
HORIZONTAL DISTRIBUTION												
TOTAL, 16 Years and Over	100.0	61.1	20.9	11.7	6.2	22.4	25.5	11.5	6.4	3.3	4.3	12.4
Male	100.0	50.9	21.7	15.2	5.7	8.3	38.9	19.4	7.1	5.5	6.9	8.9
Female	100.0	74.2	19.8	7.3	6.7	40.4	8.3	1.3	5.4	0.6	1.0	17.0
White	100.0	64.2	22.4	13.1	7.3	21.4	24.5	12.0	5.7	2.8	4.0	10.2
Male	100.0	54.3	23.5	16.9	6.7	7.2	36.7	19.9	6.3	4.5	6.0	7.5
Female	100.0	77.6	20.9	7.9	8.1	40.7	7.8	1.3	5.0	0.5	1.1	13.9
Black and Other	100.0	50.2	15.3	6.8	2.1	26.0	28.9	9.4	8.7	5.2	5.6	20.6
Male	100.0	37.0	14.4	8.3	1.5	12.8	47.7	17.3	10.5	9.5	10.4	14.7
Female	100.0	63.7	16.2	5.3	2.6	39.5	9.6	1.2	6.8	0.9	0.7	26.7
VERTICAL DISTRIBUTION												
TOTAL, 16 Years and Over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	56.2	46.8	58.4	72.6	52.0	20.8	85.7	94.8	63.0	92.5	89.5	40.3
Female	43.8	53.2	41.6	27.4	48.0	79.2	14.3	5.2	37.0	7.5	10.5	59.7
White	78.3	82.1	84.1	87.6	92.7	74.7	75.4	82.1	70.1	65.7	72.1	64.1
Male	45.2	40.1	51.0	64.9	48.8	14.5	65.2	78.2	44.9	61.2	62.8	27.4
Female	33.1	42.0	33.1	22.7	43.9	60.2	10.2	3.9	25.2	4.5	9.3	36.7
Black and Other	21.7	17.8	15.9	12.4	7.3	25.3	24.6	17.9	29.9	34.3	27.9	35.9
Male	11.0	6.6	7.4	7.7	2.4	6.3	20.5	16.6	18.1	31.3	26.7	12.9
Female	10.7	11.2	8.4	4.7	4.9	19.0	4.1	1.2	11.8	3.0	1.2	23.0

NOTE: Numbers and percents may not add to totals due to rounding.

SOURCES: Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1980
U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
and
Maryland Department of Human Resources, Research and Analysis Division

B. Supply/Demand

One of the basic functions of the Maryland State Employment Service (MSES) is to establish and maintain an effective labor exchange. Serving as a central point of communication between area jobseekers and employers, the activities at the MSES are directed toward matching interested/qualified applicants with available job opportunities. However, this task has become an increasingly difficult one in light of current economic conditions. As unemployment levels have continued to rise, so too has registration activity at the MSES. During FY 1981, the MSES registered 266,726 applicants--an increase of 5.6 percent over FY 1980. Over the FY 1980-1981 period, applicant skill levels remained relatively unchanged--white-collar applicants continued to top the list, followed by jobseekers with blue-collar and service occupational skills. This increase in jobseekers was, unfortunately, not met with an increase in listed job opportunities. Over the same period, job openings actually declined by 27.2 percent, from 67,027 in FY 1980 to 48,808 in FY 1981. Thus, competition among area jobseekers intensified even further in FY 1981, as applicants outnumbered openings by a ratio of 5.5 to 1 (up from 3.8 to 1 in FY 1980).

At the close of the fiscal year (9-30-81), the number of applicants still available for referral stood at 83,055. With only 6,811 job openings remaining, the resultant supply/demand ratio was extended to 12.9 to 1. Jobseekers in the miscellaneous and processing categories--many of whom had been victimized by layoffs and plant closings in manufacturing--were faced with only a slim possibility of finding employment. Although job market conditions were far from optimum, prospects for job placement were considerably more favorable for workers skilled in structural work and clerical/sales occupations.

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
FY 1981
STATE OF MARYLAND

	TOTAL REGISTERED APPLICANTS ACTIVE ANYTIME THIS FY	TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS RECEIVED	APPS./OPENINGS RATIO	ACTIVE FILE TOTAL APPLICANTS AS OF 9/30/81	UNFILLED OPENINGS AS OF 9/30/81	APPS./OPENINGS RATIO
TOTAL	266,726	48,808	5.5:1	88,055	6,811	12.9:1
Professional, Technical, and Managerial	32,242	3,649	8.8:1	10,925	773	14.1:1
Clerical and Sales	61,623	13,643	4.5:1	20,957	2,357	8.9:1
Services	43,523	12,509	3.5:1	16,053	1,318	12.2:1
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	3,796	1,220	3.1:1	1,037	81	12.8:1
Processing	6,609	1,100	6.0:1	2,012	77	26.1:1
Machine Trades	12,976	2,880	4.5:1	3,943	392	10.1:1
Benchwork	9,711	1,985	4.9:1	3,013	246	12.2:1
Structural Work	36,260	7,303	5.0:1	10,137	1,303	7.8:1
Miscellaneous	27,535	4,519	6.1:1	9,046	264	34.3:1
X-Entry	32,451	0	--	10,932	0	--

Source: Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS), Table 96
Maryland Department of Human Resources, Research and Analysis Division

As reflected by recent (March 1982) job listings at the MSES, the direction of labor demand has remained relatively unchanged since FY 1981. As in FY 1981, employer preferences were highest for workers with experience in clerical/sales, service and structural work occupations. When combined, openings in these three categories accounted for over half of the total listings. Specifically, employers most frequently indicated a demand for workers with the following occupational skills: secretary, clerk typist, houseworker (general), commercial cleaner, security guard, counter attendant (lunchroom), bridgeworker apprentice, and construction worker (I and II).

Over the month, the MSES was most successful in filling openings in processing and benchwork occupations. This is not surprising since worker surpluses are extremely high in these categories due to continued layoffs in manufacturing industries. Placements proved to be the most difficult in structural work and professional, technical, managerial occupations. In both of these categories, only about one in every three of the available openings was filled. This only serves to highlight the fact that matching workers with jobs is more than just a mechanical process. Oftentimes, openings are difficult to fill due to undesirable working conditions/job location, inadequate pay, or a lack of qualified applicants.

TABLE 1--ES JOB BANK OPENINGS IN REPORTING DISTRICTS
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY
TOTAL MARYLAND
MAR 1982

OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY	OPENINGS AVAILABLE				OPENINGS UNFILLED AT MONTH END			
	NUMBER		AVERAGE PAY		TOTAL		UNFILLED 30 DAYS OR MORE	
	CURRENT	LAST MONTH	CURRENT	LAST MONTH	CURRENT	LAST MONTH	CURRENT	LAST MONTH
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	2,379	1,895	$ 9,951/YR	$ 10,241/YR	1,300	1,101	709	647
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND MANAGERIAL	202	190	13,477/YR	13,119/YR	135	142	86	75
CLERICAL AND SALES	515	396	8,730/YR	8,945/YR	298	229	152	150
SERVICE	432	383	3.70/HR	3.76/HR	218	178	128	69
FARMING, FISHERY, FORESTRY, AND RELATED	113	48	3.67/HR	3.59/HR	53	30	12	13
PROCESSING	141	98	4.38/HR	5.01/HR	20	24	8	15
MACHINE TRADES	205	159	5.69/HR	5.73/HR	119	113	68	69
BENCH WORK	175	113	4.16/HR	4.23/HR	82	57	38	43
STRUCTURAL WORK	382	313	5.74/HR	5.59/HR	268	212	155	150
MISCELLANEOUS	214	195	5.24/HR	5.77/HR	107	116	62	63

STATE OF MARYLAND

SUMMARY OF MOST FREQUENTLY LISTED
OCCUPATIONS AT MARYLAND JOB SERVICE OFFICES

March 1982

Job Title	Openings Available	Openings Unfilled	Pay Range	Education (Years)	Experience (Months)
Automobile Mechanic	41	26	$ 7,869 - $16,797	6.6	34.6
Bridgeworker Apprentice	33	33	16,952 - 18,054	15.8	0.0
Carpenter	40	27	9,537 - 23,981	8.1	32.9
Cleaner, Commercial	77	28	6,968 - 8,886	6.8	4.9
Clerk Typist	52	26	7,082 - 11,416	11.5	15.4
Construction Worker I	41	25	7,498 - 26,998	8.8	17.4
Construction Worker II	40	19	7,457 - 10,138	6.6	10.2
Cook, Restaurant	34	11	6,968 - 10,310	8.7	17.2
Counter Attendant, Lunchroom	47	34	6,968 - 7,157	9.0	4.4
Electronics Assembler	35	18	7,407 - 12,885	7.3	4.2
Security Guard	52	17	7,016 - 9,419	10.8	9.5
Horticultural Worker	35	12	6,968 - 6,968	8.9	3.4
Houseworker, General	106	87	6,968 - 7,778	4.9	4.2
Kitchen Helper	41	15	6,968 - 8,418	8.3	3.1
Material Handler	41	19	6,698 - 20,800	10.0	11.9
Poultry Eviscerator	37	0	7,904 - 8,819	1.0	5.2
Secretary	66	42	7,902 - 13,431	11.8	18.8

Source: U.S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration
Division of Labor Market Information

VIII. ESTIMATE OF NEED OF MANPOWER SERVICES

Even in times of economic stability, certain jobseekers have difficulty in finding and keeping a job. In particular, it is those persons categorized as economically disadvantaged, unemployed, underemployed, ex-offenders, and handicapped (not in the labor force but able to work) who often require additional assistance to allow them to compete effectively in the labor market. During fiscal year 1983, it is estimated that 612,929 persons will be in need of such assistance.

The majority of these persons (42.6 percent) will be classified as economically disadvantaged. Well over half (58.5 percent--152,840 persons) of the disadvantaged will be white. While not all of the economically disadvantaged look to the MSES for assistance, it can generally be assumed that those that do are fairly representative of the disadvantaged population. According to the MSES files (for FY 1981), the majority (57.1 percent) of the disadvantaged were female and between the ages of 25 and 39 (44.5 percent). Slightly over half (51.8 percent) were high school dropouts; a disproportionately high share (93.0 percent) were unemployed.

Also included among those in need of support services will be an estimated 167,206 unemployed persons, 71.6 percent of whom will be jobless for 15 weeks or more. Anotner 106,734 persons will be employed part-time for economic reasons during the fiscal year. Persons in this category--the majority of whom will be female (54.6 percent) and white (69.0 percent)--are classified as such because they are either unable to secure full-time positions or their normal work hours have been reduced due to adverse economic conditions. Both the jobless, particularly the long-term unemployed, and the employed part-time for economic reasons may require not only counseling, but retraining, to upgrade their employability. Other persons in need of specialized counseling and career guidance will be the 29,806 handicapped persons (able to work but not in the labor force) enumerated during the 1970 census and the 48,068 persons on parole or probation as of 12/31/81.

Since persons included in the universe of need are often members of other impact groups, it is worth noting that Maryland's FY 1983 population will also include: 223,066 welfare recipients, 688,377 youth (aged 16-24), and 1,315,830 older persons (aged 45 and over). These persons, along with the 193,000 Vietnam Era Veterans reported as of 9/30/81, will need assistance from the MSES and manpower agencies during the upcoming fiscal year.

STATE OF MARYLAND
ESTIMATE OF NEED OF MANPOWER SERVICES
PLAN OF SERVICE PROFILE-FY 1983

	No. of Individuals
Persons Estimated to Need Manpower Services	612,929
Target Groups	
Economically Disadvantaged (family income below poverty)[1]	261,115
Unemployed	167,206
Long-Term Unemployed (15 weeks or more)	119,748
Employed Part-Time for Economic Reasons	106,734
Welfare Recipients[2]	223,066
Youth (aged 16-24)	688,377
Older Persons (aged 45 and over)	1,315,880
Vietnam Era Veterans (as of 9/30/81)[3]	198,000
Handicapped (as of the 1970 census count)[4]	128,779
Ex-Offenders (12/31/81)[5]	48,068
Labor Market Statistics	
Population (aged 16 or more)	3,352,343
Labor Force	2,229,411
Labor Force Participation Rate	66.5
Employment	2,062,205
Unemployment	167,206
Unemployment Rate	7.5

[1]Excludes children.

[2]Counted are recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Public Assistance to Families with Dependent Children, General Public Assistance, or General Public Assistance to Employables.

[3]Estimates as of 9/30/81.

[4]From 1970 Census, U.S. Department of Commerce. The count includes disabled persons aged 16-64 who were employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force but able to work.

[5]From the Division of Parole and Probation, Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services. The count includes persons on parole or probation as of 12/31/81.

Source: Maryland Department of Human Resources
Research and Analysis Division

STATE OF MARYLAND
CHARACTERISTICS OF ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED APPLICANTS
AT STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICES
10/1/80 - 9/30/81

Characteristics	Percent of Total
TOTAL APPLICANTS AVAILABLE DURING THE PERIOD	100.0
Age	
Under 20	14.6
20-21	9.6
22-24	14.2
25-29	19.5
30-39	25.0
40-44	6.4
45-54	7.3
55-64	2.9
65 & Over	0.5
Sex	
Male	42.9
Female	57.1
Race	
White (Not Hispanic)	38.1
Nonwhite (Not Hispanic)	59.4
Other	2.5
Employment Status	
Full-Time Employed	3.4
Part-Time Employed	3.6
Not Working	93.0
Welfare Recipient	51.0
UI Claimant	43.5
Residence	
Urban	79.7
Rural	20.3
Veteran	11.0
Disabled	0.5
Vietnam Era	4.3
Handicapped	6.2
Highest Grade Completed	
0-7	5.8
8-11	46.0
12	38.1
Over 12	10.1

Source: Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS), Table 6B
Maryland Department of Human Resources,
Research and Analysis Division

STATE OF MARYLAND
FY 1983 ANNUAL AVERAGES

NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED PERSONS
(family income less than the poverty level)

Total	261,115
Adults	261,115
White	152,840
Nonwhite	108,275

NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING WELFARE BENEFITS[2]

Total	223,066
Adult	74,281
Children[1]	148,785

EMPLOYED PART-TIME FOR ECONOMIC REASONS

Race	Male	Female	Total
White	33,994	39,680	73,674
Nonwhite	14,448	18,612	33,060
Total	48,442	58,292	106,734

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[1]Children: This category includes persons under 16 and also persons aged 16 to 21 who are attending school or participating in a work study program.

[2]Welfare Recipient: Recipients of Aid to Families With Dependent Children, Public Assistance to Families With Dependent Children, General Public Assistance, or General Public Assistance to Employables.

SOURCE: Maryland Department of Human Resources
Research and Analysis Division

STATE OF MARYLAND

DISABLED POPULATION 16-64 YEARS OLD BY RACE, SEX, AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS
1970

Race	Employed		Unemployed		Not in the Labor Force But Able to Work	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
White	55,385	19,176	3,021	1,578	5,369	17,965
Nonwhite	11,199	6,795	1,028	791	1,526	4,946
Total	66,584	25,971	4,049	2,369	6,895	22,911

SOURCE: 1970 Census, U. S. Department of Commerce

CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS ON PAROLE OR PROBATION
DECEMBER 31, 1981

Race/Sex	Parole				Probation			
	Under 18	18-30	Over 30	Total	Under 18	18-30	Over 30	Total
Total	9	3,581	2,542	6,132	133	30,350	17,585	48,068
White Males	2	1,089	676	1,767	51	15,096	7,523	22,670
White Females	0	34	45	79	6	2,094	1,146	3,246
Nonwhite Males	7	2,341	1,729	4,077	72	10,733	7,363	18,168
Nonwhite Females	0	117	92	209	4	2,427	1,553	3.984

SOURCE: Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services
Division of Parole and Probation

STATE OF MARYLAND
SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS OF THE YOUTH POPULATION
FY 1983

Age/Race/Sex	Total	16-19	20-24
TOTAL	688,377	294,844	393,533
White Males	256,210	107,662	148,548
White Females	242,541	105,149	137,392
Nonwhite Males	91,311	41,221	50,090
Nonwhite Females	98,315	40,812	57,503

YOUTH 16-19

Labor Force Status	Total	White		Nonwhite	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
In the Labor Force	161,506	65,291	59,898	19,702	16,615
Participation Rate	54.8	60.6	57.0	47.8	40.7
Employed	120,285	54,100	50,281	12,933	2,971
Unemployed	41,221	11,191	9,617	6,769	13,644
Unemployment Rate	25.5	17.1	16.1	34.4	82.1
Not in the Labor Force	133,338	42,371	45,251	21,519	24,197

YOUTH 20-24

Labor Force Status	Total	White		Nonwhite	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
In the Labor Force	311,043	127,182	105,989	38,877	38,995
Participation Rate	79.0	85.6	77.1	77.6	67.8
Employed	273,665	115,807	98,362	29,553	29,943
Unemployed	37,378	11,375	7,627	9,324	9,052
Unemployment Rate	12.0	8.9	7.2	24.0	23.2
Not in the Labor Force	82,490	21,366	31,403	11,213	18,508

DROPOUT RATES
(for students in grades 7-12, school year 1981)[1]

Total	4.6 per 100
Male	5.3
Female	3.9

[1]From enrollment and dropout data provided by the Maryland State Department of Education.

SOURCE: Maryland Department of Human Resources, Research and Analysis Division

STATE OF MARYLAND

SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS OF OLDER PERSONS IN THE POPULATION
FY 1983

Age/Race/Sex	Total	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and Over
TOTAL	1,315,880	228,334	219,575	218,714	194,709	454,548
White Males	447,188	78,774	77,350	79,305	70,264	141,495
White Females	606,971	88,040	89,035	95,884	90,198	243,814
Nonwhite Males	115,095	27,234	23,655	20,011	15,649	28,546
Nonwhite Females	146,626	34,286	29,535	23,514	18,598	40,693

Labor Force Status	Total	45-64	65 and Over
In the Labor Force	637,309	578,535	58,774
Labor Force Participation Rate	48.4	67.2	12.9
Employed	613,318	556,818	56,563
Unemployed	23,928	21,717	2,211
Unemployment Rate	3.8	3.8	3.8
Not in the Labor Force	678,571	282,797	395,774

SOURCE: Maryland Department of Human Resources
Research and Analysis Division

IX. APPENDIX OF TABLES

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

STATE OF MARYLAND
1976-1981

Item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
1981													
Labor Force	2,141,079	2,146,663	2,153,140	2,163,273	2,164,514	2,194,075	2,186,819	2,159,474	2,159,313	2,159,374	2,166,737	2,173,538	2,164,000
Employment	1,974,881	1,980,037	1,999,067	2,018,038	2,022,507	2,039,383	2,030,178	2,004,573	2,007,823	2,005,856	2,001,930	1,999,727	2,007,000
Unemployment	166,198	166,626	154,073	145,235	142,007	154,692	156,641	154,901	151,490	153,518	164,807	173,811	157,000
Rate	7.8	7.8	7.2	6.7	6.6	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.6	8.0	7.3
1980													
Labor Force	2,105,583	2,109,957	2,125,113	2,143,064	2,167,255	2,184,872	2,204,473	2,177,427	2,144,505	2,161,028	2,167,694	2,181,033	2,155,000
Employment	1,963,159	1,968,650	1,987,134	2,011,778	2,034,336	2,030,907	2,051,272	2,032,763	2,007,459	2,023,663	2,029,336	2,039,545	2,015,000
Unemployment	142,424	141,307	137,979	131,286	132,919	153,965	153,201	144,664	137,046	137,365	138,358	141,488	141,000
Rate	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.1	6.1	7.0	6.9	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5
1979													
Labor Force	2,048,773	2,057,563	2,070,056	2,092,555	2,115,994	2,174,382	2,155,976	2,132,263	2,130,209	2,117,215	2,135,919	2,161,096	2,116,000
Employment	1,916,357	1,914,514	1,948,896	1,978,558	2,006,031	2,046,241	2,027,994	2,004,524	2,014,336	1,999,846	2,012,960	2,021,743	1,991,000
Unemployment	132,416	143,049	121,160	113,997	109,963	128,141	127,982	127,739	115,873	117,369	122,959	139,353	125,000
Rate	6.5	7.0	5.9	5.4	5.2	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.4	5.5	5.8	6.4	5.9
1978													
Labor Force	1,960,224	1,968,349	1,996,717	2,034,907	2,058,820	2,108,331	2,103,428	2,083,280	2,063,793	2,073,942	2,088,407	2,119,802	2,055,000
Employment	1,836,446	1,840,062	1,875,075	1,927,671	1,954,469	1,984,769	1,983,158	1,976,717	1,966,026	1,970,956	1,976,322	1,988,329	1,940,000
Unemployment	123,778	128,287	121,642	107,236	104,351	123,562	120,270	106,563	97,767	102,986	112,085	131,473	115,000
Rate	6.3	6.5	6.1	5.3	5.1	5.9	5.7	5.1	4.7	5.0	5.4	6.2	5.6
1977													
Labor Force	1,888,602	1,913,008	1,934,739	1,939,677	1,966,980	1,994,743	1,988,466	1,975,236	1,969,867	1,976,570	1,990,150	2,017,962	1,963,000
Employment	1,759,976	1,766,341	1,804,893	1,826,163	1,856,503	1,879,862	1,872,528	1,864,867	1,866,469	1,861,841	1,874,837	1,893,719	1,844,000
Unemployment	128,626	146,667	129,846	113,514	110,477	114,881	115,938	110,369	103,398	114,729	115,313	124,243	119,000
Rate	6.8	7.7	6.7	5.9	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.2	5.8	5.8	6.2	6.1
1976													
Labor Force	1,854,140	1,848,878	1,863,502	1,878,604	1,881,020	1,899,746	1,960,530	1,932,356	1,928,441	1,922,970	1,942,263	1,947,549	1,906,000
Employment	1,725,861	1,730,711	1,746,719	1,763,767	1,786,873	1,801,104	1,816,428	1,795,921	1,790,479	1,786,175	1,788,716	1,791,246	1,777,000
Unemployment	128,279	118,167	116,783	114,837	94,147	98,642	144,102	136,435	137,962	136,795	153,547	156,303	128,000
Rate	6.9	6.4	6.3	6.1	5.0	5.2	7.4	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.9	8.0	6.8

February 1982

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

STATE OF MARYLAND
1970-1975

Item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
1975													
Labor Force	1,806,064	1,796,782	1,832,279	1,832,629	1,851,047	1,881,657	1,876,402	1,863,181	1,856,612	1,861,629	1,873,133	1,868,586	1,849,000
Employment	1,678,632	1,675,768	1,703,258	1,701,182	1,718,403	1,739,957	1,741,421	1,734,391	1,727,013	1,742,234	1,749,963	1,751,777	1,722,000
Unemployment	127,432	121,014	129,021	131,447	132,644	141,700	134,981	128,790	129,599	119,395	123,170	116,809	128,000
Rate	7.1	6.7	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.5	7.2	6.9	7.0	6.4	6.6	6.3	6.9
1974													
Labor Force	1,749,986	1,746,624	1,766,272	1,778,818	1,789,387	1,825,748	1,820,246	1,800,708	1,802,106	1,814,942	1,825,587	1,819,575	1,795,000
Employment	1,663,338	1,665,262	1,684,838	1,703,915	1,722,787	1,741,270	1,734,433	1,720,595	1,721,758	1,730,907	1,731,510	1,711,387	1,711,000
Unemployment	86,648	81,362	81,434	74,903	66,600	84,478	85,813	80,113	80,348	84,035	94,077	108,188	84,000
Rate	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.2	3.7	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.6	5.2	5.9	4.7
1973													
Labor Force	1,701,446	1,703,088	1,723,491	1,729,570	1,744,960	1,784,706	1,782,095	1,763,058	1,759,183	1,761,583	1,758,138	1,788,680	1,751,000
Employment	1,622,413	1,626,478	1,649,407	1,662,125	1,679,045	1,706,168	1,702,431	1,695,960	1,694,776	1,696,944	1,695,152	1,717,099	1,679,000
Unemployment	79,033	76,610	74,084	67,445	65,915	78,538	79,664	67,098	64,407	64,639	62,986	71,581	71,000
Rate	4.6	4.5	4.3	3.9	3.8	4.4	4.5	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	4.0	4.1
1972													
Labor Force	1,663,505	1,668,870	1,682,425	1,691,410	1,708,252	1,738,931	1,739,731	1,729,179	1,717,758	1,721,758	1,723,552	1,734,628	1,710,000
Employment	1,573,874	1,577,446	1,595,735	1,613,286	1,633,772	1,649,884	1,648,322	1,650,036	1,643,908	1,650,854	1,651,433	1,659,450	1,629,000
Unemployment	89,631	91,424	86,690	78,124	74,480	89,047	91,409	79,143	73,850	70,904	72,119	75,178	81,000
Rate	5.4	5.5	5.2	4.6	4.4	5.1	5.3	4.6	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.7
1971													
Labor Force	1,605,567	1,606,176	1,619,176	1,629,387	1,641,355	1,675,312	1,680,660	1,668,965	1,666,745	1,676,355	1,680,194	1,686,110	1,654,000
Employment	1,537,356	1,535,039	1,549,713	1,569,128	1,584,969	1,604,721	1,608,629	1,589,414	1,597,454	1,605,181	1,603,816	1,610,581	1,583,000
Unemployment	68,211	71,137	69,463	60,259	56,386	70,591	72,031	79,551	69,291	71,174	76,378	75,529	70,000
Rate	4.2	4.4	4.3	3.7	3.4	4.2	4.3	4.8	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.3
1970													
Labor Force	1,569,490	1,570,587	1,588,397	1,597,120	1,611,879	1,635,603	1,634,506	1,628,170	1,621,982	1,622,582	1,625,881	1,637,802	1,613,000
Employment	1,517,169	1,515,445	1,534,973	1,546,629	1,559,934	1,577,277	1,578,690	1,576,275	1,569,386	1,570,761	1,569,914	1,579,547	1,558,000
Unemployment	52,321	55,142	53,424	50,491	51,945	58,326	55,816	51,895	52,596	51,821	55,967	58,255	54,000
Rate	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.4

February 1982

STATE OF MARYLAND
AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF WORK
SECOND QUARTER 1979, 1980, 1981

Industry	AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT Second Quarter			PERCENT CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT		AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE Second Quarter			PERCENT CHANGE IN AVG. WEEKLY WAGE	
	1979	1980	1981	2/79-2/80	2/80-2/81	1979	1980	1981	2/79-2/80	2/80-2/81
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	1,698,566	1,693,780	1,724,257	-0.3	1.8	239.96	261.61	282.00	9.0	7.8
Manufacturing	249,320	238,380	234,130	-4.4	-1.8	305.87	330.51	366.00	8.1	10.7
Durable Goods	139,930	133,422	132,039	-4.7	-1.0	347.85	374.32	414.00	7.6	10.6
Lumber & Wood Products	4,792	3,879	3,510	-19.1	-9.5	213.67	232.03	240.00	8.6	3.4
Furniture & Fixtures	3,967	3,303	3,134	-16.7	-5.1	217.51	244.04	259.00	12.2	6.1
Stone, Clay, & Glass Prods.	10,109	9,338	9,581	-7.6	2.6	313.52	338.66	370.00	8.0	9.3
Primary Metal Products	32,093	30,297	28,923	-5.6	-4.5	442.86	465.60	519.00	5.1	11.5
Fabricated Metal Products	12,358	11,250	10,200	-9.0	-9.3	289.75	312.11	346.00	7.7	10.9
Machinery, exc. Elec.	21,178	20,027	18,741	-5.4	-6.4	356.30	363.06	406.00	1.9	11.8
Electrical Machinery	29,496	31,305	32,880	6.1	5.0	332.18	370.48	413.00	11.5	11.5
Transportation Equipment	19,016	17,317	18,660	-8.9	7.8	357.27	392.65	423.00	9.9	7.7
All Other Durable Goods	6,920	6,706	6,403	-3.1	-4.5	243.90	266.52	294.00	9.3	10.3
Nondurable Goods	109,390	104,958	102,091	-4.1	-2.7	252.16	274.83	305.00	9.0	11.0
Food & Kindred Products	29,537	25,919	25,005	-12.2	-3.5	238.82	263.63	293.00	10.4	11.1
Textile Mill Products	1,118	1,018	1,080	-8.9	6.1	190.31	191.24	205.00	0.5	7.2
Apparel & Other Fin. Prod.	16,462	15,534	15,053	-5.6	-3.1	182.19	196.98	216.00	8.1	9.7
Paper & Allied Products	10,270	9,841	9,614	-4.2	-2.3	279.12	304.09	334.00	8.9	9.8
Prtg., Publ., & Allied Prods.	23,406	24,295	23,660	3.8	-2.6	271.39	290.25	317.00	6.9	9.2
Chemicals & Allied Prods.	14,485	15,549	14,774	7.3	-5.0	319.53	338.58	380.00	6.0	12.2
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Prods.	11,011	10,288	10,323	-6.6	0.3	256.88	276.64	316.00	7.7	14.2
All Other Nondurable Goods	3,102	2,515	2,582	-18.9	2.7	206.89	239.98	272.00	16.0	13.3
Contract Construction	110,911	102,777	103,077	-7.3	0.3	264.39	295.14	312.00	11.6	5.7
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities (exc. RR).	77,308	76,347	77,698	-1.2	1.8	310.85	341.22	367.00	9.8	7.6
Wholesale and Retail Trade	401,695	400,251	408,580	-0.4	2.1	185.03	202.74	216.00	9.6	6.5
Wholesale Trade	86,838	88,235	89,926	1.6	1.9	297.36	331.08	356.00	11.3	7.5
Retail Trade	314,857	312,017	318,653	-0.9	2.1	154.05	166.44	176.00	8.0	5.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	88,873	90,185	93,080	1.5	3.2	232.20	252.26	279.00	8.6	10.6
Services & Other	342,092	353,663	378,162	3.4	6.9	213.68	237.49	260.00	11.4	9.5
Federal Government	129,397	134,300	134,957	3.8	0.5	358.06	384.96	395.00	7.5	2.6
State Government	93,824	95,426	96,106	1.7	0.7	198.67	214.82	240.00	8.1	11.7
Local Government	205,147	202,451	198,468	-1.3	-2.0	219.12	236.36	254.00	7.9	7.5

SOURCE: Employment and Payrolls Covered by the Unemployment Insurance Law of Maryland
Maryland Department of Human Resources, Research and Analysis Division

AVERAGE COVERED REPORTING ESTABLISHMENTS BY INDUSTRY--
BY PLACE OF WORK, SECOND QUARTER 1979, 1980, 1981

Industry	Number of Reporting Units			Change in Reporting Units 2/79-2/80		2/80-2/81	
	1979	1980	1981	Numerical	Percent	Numerical	Percent
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	75,165	75,147	76,858	-18	-.02	1,711	2.3
Manufacturing	2,331	2,274	2,199	-57	-2.4	-75	-3.3
Durable Goods	907	882	846	-25	-2.8	-36	-4.1
Lumber & Wood Products	143	141	137	-2	-1.4	-4	-2.8
Furniture & Fixtures	46	43	37	-3	-6.5	-6	-14.0
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	112	105	100	-7	-6.3	-5	-4.8
Primary Metal Products	40	36	33	-4	-10.0	-3	-8.3
Fabricated Metal Products	172	168	163	-4	-2.3	-5	-3.0
Machinery, exc. Elec.	165	162	154	-3	-1.8	-8	-4.9
Electrical Machinery	87	83	84	-4	-4.6	1	1.2
Transportation Equipment	42	40	37	-2	-4.7	-3	-7.5
All Other Durable Goods	100	104	101	4	4.0	-3	-2.9
Nondurable Goods	1,424	1,392	1,353	-32	-2.2	-39	-2.8
Food & Kindred Products	327	302	279	-25	-7.6	-23	-7.6
Textile Mill Products	14	14	9	0	-	-5	-35.7
Apparel & Other Fin. Prods.	175	153	147	-22	-12.6	-6	-3.9
Paper & Allied Products	64	65	60	1	1.6	-5	-7.7
Printing, Publ., & Allied Prods.	622	630	640	8	1.3	10	1.6
Chemicals & Allied Products	117	127	123	10	8.5	-4	-3.1
Rubber & Misc. Plas. Prods.	71	65	63	-6	-8.5	-2	-3.1
All Other Nondurable Goods	34	36	32	2	5.9	-4	-11.1
Contract Construction	10,968	10,626	10,596	-342	-3.1	-30	-0.3
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities (exc. RR)	2,957	2,895	2,921	-62	-2.1	26	0.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade	24,406	24,425	24,891	19	.08	466	1.9
Wholesale Trade	6,455	6,660	6,862	205	3.2	202	3.0
Retail Trade	17,951	17,765	18,029	-186	-1.0	264	1.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	6,167	6,143	6,094	-24	-0.4	-49	-0.8
Services and Other	27,203	27,700	29,184	497	1.8	1,484	5.4
Federal Government	182	142	142	-40	-22.0	0	-
State Government	465	452	411	-13	-2.8	-41	-9.1
Local Government	485	490	420	4	0.8	-70	-14.3

SOURCE: Employment and Payrolls Covered by the Unemployment Insurance Law of Maryland
Maryland Department of Human Resources, Research and Analysis Division

ANALYSIS OF APPLICANT POPULATION AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1981

STATE OF MARYLAND

CATEGORY	TOTAL APPLICANTS					ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED APPLICANTS		
	TOTAL	UNEMPLOYED	YOUTH 16-21	HANDICAPPED	PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	TOTAL	UNEMPLOYED	YOUTH 16-21
SEX/AGE, TOTAL	298,875	280,261	68,419	15,467	33,399	107,644	98,956	25,878
Male, Total	156,082	148,122	37,558	10,315	9,031	46,144	43,566	13,440
14-15	479	473	0	52	29	275	262	0
16-19	19,942	18,691	19,942	639	1,965	7,947	7,502	7,947
20-21	17,616	16,591	17,616	593	873	5,493	5,149	5,493
22-44	97,380	92,438	0	5,948	5,338	27,846	26,321	0
45-54	11,753	11,263	0	1,534	604	2,872	2,700	0
55 & Over	8,912	8,666	0	1,549	222	1,711	1,632	0
Female, Total	142,793	132,139	30,861	5,152	24,368	61,500	55,390	12,438
14-15	348	344	0	26	30	186	177	0
16-19	17,333	16,206	17,333	344	2,104	7,496	7,127	7,496
20-21	13,528	12,640	13,528	269	1,304	4,942	4,623	4,942
22-44	90,211	82,988	0	2,815	18,608	41,793	37,182	0
45-54	13,426	12,410	0	976	1,901	5,042	4,430	0
55 & Over	7,947	7,551	0	722	421	2,041	1,851	0
SEX/RACE, ETHNIC	298,875	280,261	68,419	15,467	33,399	107,644	98,956	25,878
Male, Total	156,082	148,122	37,558	10,315	9,031	46,144	43,566	13,440
White, Not Hispanic	92,126	86,600	22,904	6,869	3,122	19,643	18,392	5,657
Black, Not Hispanic	60,113	57,857	13,999	3,358	5,376	25,020	23,762	7,474
Hispanic	1,427	1,369	229	41	197	536	517	90
American Ind./Alask.Nat.	205	195	36	6	28	91	86	24
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,681	1,592	244	34	261	687	656	137
INA	530	509	146	7	47	167	153	58
Female, Total	142,793	132,139	30,861	5,152	24,368	61,500	55,390	12,438
White, Not Hispanic	78,278	72,523	17,384	3,051	6,495	21,014	18,864	4,523
Black, Not Hispanic	61,455	56,723	12,922	2,042	17,393	39,317	35,453	7,691
Hispanic	1,006	927	143	26	175	427	381	65
American Ind./Alask.Nat.	177	171	32	8	48	83	79	12
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,387	1,327	185	16	208	498	470	85
INA	490	468	195	9	49	161	143	62

Source: Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS), Table 94
Maryland Department of Human Resources, Research and Analysis Division

ANALYSIS OF VETERAN APPLICANT POPULATION AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1981

STATE OF MARYLAND

CATEGORY	TOTAL VETERANS	UNEMPLOYED	OTHER ELIGIBLES	VIETNAM ERA VETS UNDER 35	DISABLED VETERANS	ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED VETERANS			
						TOTAL	UNEMPLOYED	VIETNAM ERA VETS UNDER 35	DISABLED
SEX	41,534	39,361	6,352	12,630	747	11,698	11,205	7,811	221
Male	39,700	37,636	6,297	12,195	721	11,029	10,578	7,272	213
Female	1,834	1,725	55	435	26	669	627	539	8
AGE	41,534	39,361	6,352	12,630	747	11,698	11,205	7,811	221
14-15	10	10	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
16-19	305	295	9	18	1	164	162	164	1
20-21	1,626	1,569	5	39	14	781	759	781	7
22-44	28,246	26,578	5,955	12,573	459	8,610	8,228	6,866	153
45-54	6,171	5,886	312	0	123	1,304	1,240	0	33
55 & Over	5,176	5,023	69	0	150	838	815	0	27
RACE/ETHNIC	41,534	39,361	6,352	12,630	747	11,698	11,205	7,811	221
White, Not Hispanic	26,267	24,732	3,612	7,201	490	5,791	5,512	3,596	120
Black, Not Hispanic	14,843	14,231	2,670	5,319	248	5,789	5,582	4,137	101
Hispanic	240	225	40	66	7	60	57	42	0
American Ind./Alask.Nat.	36	36	4	7	0	12	12	7	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	114	106	22	28	2	28	26	20	0
INA	34	31	4	9	0	18	16	9	0

Source: Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS), Table 94
Maryland Department of Human Resources, Research and Analysis Division

WELFARE RECIPIENTS IN MARYLAND--BALTIMORE SMSA--CETA PRIME SPONSORS
FY 1983 PROJECTIONS

Area	Population	Welfare Recipients	Recipients as Percent of Total Population	Adult Welfare Recipients	Adults as Percent of Total Population	Children - Welfare Recipients	Children as Percent of Total Population
Maryland	4,318,700	223,066	5.2	74,281	1.7	148,785	3.4
Baltimore SMSA	2,211,700	162,838	7.4	54,388	2.5	108,450	4.9
Baltimore Consortium	1,544,800	150,462	9.7	50,037	3.2	100,425	6.5
Baltimore County	666,900	12,376	1.9	4,351	0.7	8,025	1.2
Montgomery County	598,300	8,253	1.4	2,773	0.5	5,480	0.9
Prince George's County	665,400	24,314	3.7	8,024	1.2	16,290	2.5
Western Maryland Consortium	223,900	6,160	2.8	2,125	1.0	4,035	1.8
Frederick County	124,900	1,871	1.5	591	0.5	1,280	1.0
Balance of State	494,500	19,630	4.0	6,380	1.3	13,250	2.7

Source: Maryland Department of Human Resources, Research and Analysis Division